

# LCN Fund Full Submission

## Supplementary Answer Form

Tick if this answer is Confidential: ☐

Tick if this answer has been provided verbally: ☐

Project code:	UKPNT205	Question Number	UKPNT205 - 27
Question date	19 September 2013	Answer date	24 September 2013
Submission section question relates to	3: Project Business Case		
Topic	Technical		
Question	In terms of Demand Shifting, the submission states that DECC and DEFRA studies indicate that there is a peak shifting capability of 50MW to 100MW attributable to households dependent on state pensions or benefits across GB, and that UK Power Networks serves approximately 25% of GB households. The submission states that, "across our portfolio, there is a potential for 12.5MW to 25MW total technical peak shifting availability for each of the two groups, totalling 25MW to 50MW". Please clarify what you mean by the two groups, and why the total technical peak shifting availability should not be 12.5MW to 25MW, ie 25% of the 50MW to 100MW across GB.		
Notes on question			
Answer	<p>The two groups that we refer to on Page 14 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>households dependant on the state pension; and</li> <li>households dependant on benefits.</li> </ul> <p>In Appendix H for the CBA analysis these are denoted as 'Elderly Needs' and 'Claimant Culture'; as per the Experian Mosaic Group.</p> <p>The peak shifting capability indicated through the DECC and DEFRA studies equates to 50MW to 100MW for the two groups - households dependent on the state pension and households dependent on benefits.</p> <p>Taking the 25% relating to our portion of the electicity networks results in approximately 12.5MW to 25MW technical peak shifting capability from households dependent on the state pension and 12.5MW to 25MW technical peak shifting capability from households dependent on benefits.</p> <p>Thus total technical peak shifting potential equals 25MW to 50MW.</p>		

Attachments	
Verbal Clarifications  (Consultants )	